

C
W279De

A Statement

relating to the endowment of “WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,” St. Louis, Mo.; addressed to friends in New England, and especially in Boston, who have heretofore placed it in my power to undertake and prosecute works of religion, patriotism, and philanthropy, in the West,

By WILLIAM G. ELIOT.

BOSTON, Mass.,
May 11, 1864.

C
W 279 De

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS statement, with slight changes, was prepared, as an address, to be delivered in several of the Boston churches. It is now printed for private circulation, as the most convenient method of bringing the subject before those who have the ability and disposition to promote the cause of sound learning and liberal culture. They are most respectfully requested not to lay it aside, without careful consideration.

Educ. 17 Feb 60 Benet

CAST THY BREAD UPON THE WATERS; FOR THOU SHALT FIND IT
AFTER MANY DAYS. GIVE A PORTION TO SEVEN, AND ALSO TO
EIGHT; FOR THOU KNOWEST NOT WHAT EVIL SHALL BE ON THE
EARTH.

FOR THE MEMBERS SHOULD HAVE THE SAME CARE ONE FOR AN-
OTHER. AND WHETHER ONE MEMBER SUFFER, ALL THE MEMBERS
SUFFER WITH IT; OR ONE MEMBER BE HONORED, ALL THE MEMBERS
REJOICE WITH IT.

IN THE TIME OF WAR IT IS THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY TO PREPARE FOR
THE RETURN OF PEACE.

IN presenting a new interest and a new claim for your consideration in times like these, I feel the need of your kindest and most friendly indulgence.

The office of soliciting (some persons would call it by a harsher name) is never one to be coveted. It is always painful, not unfrequently repulsive. It has no charms or attractions whatever; and nothing but a sense of duty in a good cause, could, under present circumstances, have impelled me to undertake it. A thousand times easier is it for every generous mind to give than to ask another to give. If any man is to be envied, it is he who enjoys at once the control of riches, and the will to consecrate them, from day to day, to works of beneficence and charity; and the knowledge that I address many such is my best encouragement to-day.

The same knowledge, of which I have had so large experimental proof, relieves me from the more disagreeable part in the work of solicitation,—that of argument and persuasion. The arts of the rhetorician have no place and no use here. Glowing promises and eloquent periods would only do prejudice to my cause. My part is simply to present a plain statement of facts; proving, if I can, that an opportunity of great and increasing usefulness is offered, under circumstances which justify the urgency of my present appeal. I know that it must seem untimely and

unreasonable. There are so many claims before us which belong to the time, created by the exigencies of war, and which must be met at all events, that the establishment of a University on the banks of the Mississippi, twelve hundred miles off, may well appear, at first sight, a matter of secondary and remote interest, which belongs to other people, and can quietly be set aside to wait its turn. The success of my appeal depends upon answering this fair and natural objection. I must prove to you that this is an exceptional case, which not only justifies but requires exceptional treatment. I must present before you a work of unquestionable and rare importance, which is not of merely local or sectional interest, but which belongs to the cause of liberal culture, polite learning, enlarged humanity, and by the accomplishment of which we shall do a work of Christian philanthropy, of patriotism, — strictly speaking, a national work. For the establishment of a University, upon the broad foundation of unsectarian Christian principles, in a region like the Valley of the Mississippi, the central region of the United States, whose population is destined hereafter to give tone and character, whether for good or evil, to the political existence of the whole country, may well be called a Christian enterprise ; and its success will be an enduring national benefit. The blotting-out of Harvard University would be a loss, not only to Massachusetts and New England, but to the nation and the civilized world.

The work which we have undertaken, and already brought to the point of almost certain success, is the establishment at St. Louis of a University which shall be to the whole Valley of the Mississippi what Harvard University has been to New England, and which shall hold a place with her, as a daughter with a mother, in the Republic of Learning.

We feel ourselves, in the main, strong enough to accomplish the task, great as it is ; but, at the present juncture,

are in need of the assistance for which I now appeal to you. We ask it, however, not as mendicants asking alms, but as workers for a common cause, in the broadest field of human culture, who have put their own shoulders to the wheel, and mean to keep them there, although calling upon Hercules for help.

To succeed in my attempt, I must show you —
That it is a vitally important and practicable work ;
That it needs to be done thoroughly and without delay ;

That it is already upon a good foundation ; and that those who have it in hand have proved themselves strong and faithful, so that it is wise and safe to give them what they ask.

Perhaps this last point is the most important ; for I believe that the hesitation of wealthy men to give large sums of money generally comes, not from an unwillingness to give, but from their want of confidence in the agents by whom it is to be applied. It is incumbent upon me, therefore, even at the risk of egotism, to report progress, to render an account of my own stewardship as an agent and missionary in the time past, so that you may judge of our trustworthiness for the future.

Thirty years ago, I was ordained as an evangelist or missionary for the West, in the Federal-street Church of Boston. This is the only ordination or installation I have ever received ; nor has any other form of ministerial settlement ever been used. I may perhaps, without arrogance, claim to have acted under that original seal of sanction from that time to this ; and the church of which I am the minister may justly be accounted a mission-church of your founding.

When I went westward, it was by a stage-coach journey

of three days and nights from Baltimore to Pittsburg, and by a three-weeks' weary steamboating to St. Louis. There, after three or four months of youthful effort, my congregation (at first, through the influence of curiosity, more than a hundred) had steadily dwindled, until it numbered from eight to twenty, with a prospect of continued decrease, and with the seeming certainty of soon reaching the vanishing point; but there were a few warm hearts there which had the sap of life in them, and refused to die. Some of them are still bravely working, but nearly all have fallen asleep. We were not easily discouraged. The thought of abandoning the cause did not occur to us; and we determined, God helping, to build a church. By the utmost exertion, we could raise a thousand dollars there; and I came, as a matter of course, to the fountain-head of our enterprise to solicit aid, with small promise of success, and with little encouragement from anybody, at first, but with most liberal and satisfactory result. In Boston and elsewhere we received full three thousand dollars; which was more than we had asked, and all that we needed. That was your first bread thrown upon the Mississippi waters. Has it not returned to you, in the only way you expected it to return, after many days? For I remember, that, in that first appeal, we promised to regard your contributions, not as a gift, but as a loan, an investment in our hands; that, receiving it, we would pledge ourselves to expend in charity and missionary enterprise the annual interest on the amount. In the two years while building our church, we did this, and could do but little more; but since our first church was built, until this time, we have expended and now expend annually, in the uses just named (I do not include our own support or educational enterprises), an average amount considerably larger than the principal so invested, besides having established a permanent mission-house at a cost of

twenty-five thousand dollars, with a partial endowment already secured. Our first church, with subsequent enlargement, cost us seventeen thousand dollars. The house in which we now worship, the Church of the Messiah, cost, with land and furniture, a hundred thousand, nearly all of which was paid by direct donation: for, after the first sale of pews, it appeared that our debt on the day of settlement would exceed fifty thousand dollars; and the alternative was bankruptcy or liberality. The latter was chosen by some fifteen or twenty individuals; and, at the first balancing of our new church-books, we had no debt, and, thank God, have never had any since.

For the ten years past, our parish has included about two hundred and fifty families, with an average of two hundred church-members, and three hundred and fifty to four hundred Sunday-school scholars, including the Mission-house School. Such has been the growing-up of the seed sown by friendly hands; for, be it remembered, their timely help was indispensable to us. Without it, according to all human judgment, we must have failed; and, if we had failed then, a long series of unsuccessful attempts might and probably would have been the result. It was the timely aid, the right thing done at the right time, that gave to us a healthy infancy, and secured subsequent growth.

But I should do great injustice to our missionary church if I left its record here. You have perhaps been surprised and pained that no second church of our communion has grown up in St. Louis in all these thirty years; and I share deeply in the regret, almost in the mortification. Perhaps we have not been sectarian or controversial enough: but the fact is, that we have lived in a city of rapid growth, where every thing was to be done at once; and all manner of work has been pressing upon us all the time. In all enterprises of charity, philanthropy, education, and public

improvement, the harvest has been great, and the laborers few; and, of these, the Church of the Messiah has always furnished a generous proportion. We have only one church to this day; but I keep within the literal truth in saying, that in the establishment of public schools, of asylums, hospitals, institutions of charity and learning of whatever kind, and in the general ameliorating influences of society, no *denomination* of Christians has done more than our single Church of the Messiah. It was not sectarian seed that you sowed, and the crop has not been sectarian.

Especially, at this time of national trial, would I speak with pride and gratitude of the influence steadily exerted in the direction of loyalty and freedom. I do not claim ever to have been a bold or radical reformer; but, on the contrary, am, by nature and principle, of the moderate school. Most dearly do I love the quiet and gentle agencies by which God brings to pass the grandest results. The still small voice speaks more pleasantly to my ears, more forcibly, more like the divine voice, than the mighty wind and earthquake. My congregation also has been composed of diverse materials from all parts of the country, with all gradations of culture, not one-fourth of them educated in what is called Liberal faith; with all shades of political opinion; with extreme diversity of social prejudices, from the pro-slavery secessionist to the abolitionist of the most ultra school. But I rejoice to believe, that, in its steady and quiet working, our church has exercised not only a real but a marked and visible influence in preparing the community for the terrible shock of rebellion, and in saving Missouri from the ruinous vortex of secession. The conflict was much closer with us than you can easily understand; and the issue for a long time trembled in the balance. For six months, the Confederate flag was flaunted in the streets; and the city authorities feared to excite a mob by taking it

down. Not a single national flag was openly shown, during this period, from one end of the city to the other ; but there were hundreds of Union hearts taking counsel together, and thousands of Union hands getting ready to resist. Of these, our friends supplied not a few of the boldest, most energetic, and resolute ; and our whole undivided moral influence, by word and act, by pew and pulpit, was given to the Union cause. They who adhered to the other side left us in the beginning of the strife ; and the places which knew them have known them no more. Some of them I was sorry to lose, and am sorry still ; for they were persons, both men and women, whom I respected and loved ; and I hope, when the delusions of the hour have passed, they will return to receive the welcome that is ready for them. But our duty was too plain for hesitation ; and with steadfastness of purpose we have tried to perform it.

With pride I think of these things, and devoutly thank God for them, now that the danger is past, and our State is loyal and free ; but I should not be excusable in speaking of them, if it were not to strengthen myself in a new relation, by showing that the former seed, sown on the waters, has returned after many days in fruits of loyalty and patriotism not less than in those of charity and religion.

The part we have taken in the humanities of the war, you already know. The people of St. Louis have worked faithfully and well ; but the helping hand of New England made the whole difference whether we could do the work which providentially devolved upon us or not. At first, three years ago, we were almost devoid of means and strength for any work of loyalty ; and, at the time of our first modest appeal to the women of New England,—may God bless them ! — our infant Sanitary Commission had not a dollar in the treasury, nor a garment in the storhouse. The necessities of the sick and wounded daily increased. Their cry for

help came to us night and day. We began to be in despair at the magnitude of the task we had undertaken. Then, unexpectedly, in answer to that humble request, from the generous heart of New England there began to flow an uninterrupted and continually increasing stream of bounty, which filled our storehouses to overflowing. To our own surprise, and that of the whole community, we were able to meet every call for help, and to extend our labors over the whole Western Department; nor have we been under the necessity, up to the present hour, of refusing any application for the relief of suffering, in the hospital or camp, in the army or navy, among our own troops or the prisoners in our military prisons, whether the applicants were white or black, bond or free. The half-million dollars sent to us by New England has done an untold amount of good. It has not only been one-third of our whole receipts, but, coming promptly and almost unsolicited as it did, it stimulated and made available all the rest. It was the seed sown by the waters, on fruitful soil; and we may reasonably say, that every thing that the Western Commission at St. Louis has done is due to the cordial and timely helping of our New-England friends. The largeness and importance of that work you have yourselves the means of estimating; but probably you will never know the amount of good to the Union cause from the fact of the gifts coming direct from New England to the West. It was a time when there was a great deal of foolish talk about Yankee selfishness and thrift, and demagogues prated about leaving New England out in the cold,—as if they could ever be in the cold, who carry the heat in their own bosoms!—when this practical answer of brotherhood was given. Massachusetts women replied to the reproach and threat by sending to Missouri troops all the comforts and luxuries of the sick-room. They sent stands of colors to Iowa regiments in

Arkansas. They kept our storehouses full of the works of their own hands, labelled all over with kind messages of praise and love for the brave Western boys; so that not a single regiment of all the Western States failed to know that New England was taking care of them as if they were her own. As indeed they were; for we are all members of one body. But the directness of the sympathy did a world of good, far more than if the same relief had proceeded from a general fund. It was the "cords of love" binding the East and the West together; and no more effectual agency of Union was ever employed. I am glad of this opportunity of expressing to you the warmth of gratitude everywhere felt among our Western troops. They have fought better for it; and you know they have fought well. Let New England ever be in danger, and every Western man will be a soldier in her defence! God grant that you may never know what it is to suffer as we have suffered in Missouri! You know nothing of the evils of civil war here as we know them; but you have given a "portion to seven, and also to eight," let come whatever evils may upon the earth.

The effects of the war upon Missouri have been especially calamitous. We have suffered the usual fate of "debatable ground," and have been devastated and laid waste by both armies. Nor are these words used figuratively. Many whole counties have been literally depopulated. On some of the principal roads you may travel fifty miles, without finding a farm with buildings or fences standing. A large part of the country merchants, traders, and farmers have been made bankrupt. The St. Louis merchants lost, almost without qualification, every thing that was due to them from the interior; while their whole Southern trade was suddenly and entirely cut off. We have suffered just as Boston did by the embargo previous to the war of 1812;

and, for nearly three years, business was completely prostrated. It will take many years of quiet and prosperity to regain, throughout the State, its former condition of social wealth. Still more, a complete revolution has taken place, not yet perfected, in the industrial interests of society ; involving the necessity of the re-organization of the working classes in all the relations between employer and employed. I do not speak of this with regret, but, on the contrary, with joy and thankfulness. Herein we shall find the great and sufficient compensation for all present and past suffering, the abundant reward of loyalty, that Missouri is becoming, and has already in principle become, a free State. But you will readily see that a radical social change like this, taking place suddenly, without the needful moral preparation, in the midst of civil commotion and guerilla war, involves change in every thing. Old things must pass away ; all things must be made new : those are the right words ; for it is, properly speaking, the regeneration of society,—new modes of life ; new ideas of well-being and respectability ; new estimates of labor and the laboring classes ; new principles of political economy ; new sources of prosperity.

And what are the agencies by which such great changes can be directed and controlled, so as to result in permanent good ? They are but two,—RELIGION and EDUCATION. The whole rising generation, of both sexes, must be educated upon the new basis of freedom, and for the new state of things which freedom is inaugurating. There must be a new moral atmosphere, by breathing which in the churches, the schools, the colleges, the young may be healthfully prepared for the new responsibilities to be devolved upon them. Such influences have already been at work energetically and effectually, and have unquestionably been the means of saving Missouri to the Union. Free pulpits, free schools,

and the infusion of New-England blood, in natural alliance with all unconditional Union men, especially in the city of St. Louis, have been the leaven of salvation to the whole State. But for these, Missouri would have been a rebel State, beyond all power of prevention ; and it is now, by the continued and increased efficiency of like causes, that the social reconstruction must be perfected, if at all. And is it not equally evident, that, under the circumstances in which we are placed, with impaired strength, with divided counsels, with partially reconciled interests, with the opposition of old but not inactive ideas, and with the necessity of immediate results, the work must be done in part by *missionary* and fraternal co-operation ? If we could afford to wait to do a gradual work for a gradually progressive community, it would be different, and we should need no help. That is what we were doing before the Rebellion began ; but now, under greatly increased difficulties, we must forestall opportunity, and do the work of ten years in one year, so as to have the best educational agencies at work instantly, and with full power, to establish the right standard of thought and culture by which the destiny of future generations will be determined.

The direct influence of the higher institutions of learning upon the public mind and morals cannot be overestimated. It is scarcely inferior to that of the public free schools themselves. The character of a community depends on that of its leading men. Educate the leaders of society in just principles of statesmanship, political economy, public and private morals, and you are educating all. Carry refinement, liberal culture, good taste, the love of learning, into the families of the rich and influential, and you will soon give tone and color to the masses. Let the upper classes remain under false systems of instruction, and the multitude must suffer the consequences. How sadly we have

seen this illustrated at the present crisis in the Southern States! We are accustomed to say that the Rebellion is the fruit of ignorance among the masses; but quite as much can it be referred to perverted education, and want of elevated culture, among those to whom the masses looked for guidance. The founders of a university are a power behind legislation, and control it. They put the pilot on board the ship, and save it. It is good to have educated followers: we *must* have educated leaders. If the blind lead the blind, both fall into the ditch.

In a note to Palfrey's "History of New England," I find an assertion, made by Lord Cornwallis, that the founding of Harvard College hastened American Independence by a hundred years. We may add, that the record of its alumni has become an important part of the history of the United States.

With convictions such as these, and under the deepest sense of responsibility, we have been acting for many years past, and are now hastening our work by the necessity of the case. We are beginning no new plan; and are reluctantly compelled to ask aid, which, under different circumstances, would have been unnecessary to complete the plans begun.

In my first appeal, I asked your help to build a Christian Church; promising to make it equal to its best prototypes, if we could.

We are now engaged in a more general work, to establish on Western soil an AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, with the determination to improve upon our originals, if we can, by greater breadth of foundation in the beginning, and by higher reach of study in the course of time.

Let me recite to you our progress thus far, that you may judge of what remains to be done.

Ten years ago, a St. Louis merchant, being a member of

the Missouri State Legislature, happened to see on the desk of a colleague an educational charter which struck him as particularly good. Without consultation with any one, he selected seventeen names of personal friends, adopted the charter, with a few modifications, under the name of ELIOT SEMINARY, and obtained its passage. It took us by surprise, and, at first thought, caused some amusement, for none of us had dreamed of such a thing; and an educational enterprise seemed quite beyond our strength. But, upon examination of the charter, it was found to be a document of extraordinary merit, and capable of the grandest use.* Its possession constituted a divine call; and, after talking it over for a year, we determined to organize under it, and go to work. Nine years of very hard work it has been, and not altogether without result.

The puzzle at first was where to begin. The whole educational field was open before us, unoccupied except by the public schools and a few indifferent private seminaries. Whether to establish a boys' or a girls' school, an institution for the industrial classes, or a scientific school, or a college, was for some time held in doubt. At last, we found that one would not interfere with another, but, on the contrary, that, by uniting many interests, each would be promoted; and we determined to undertake them all. Our charter authorized us to establish any thing we pleased, to hold an unlimited amount of property free of all taxation, and to direct our affairs according to our own judgment. We determined not to let such privileges die for want of use. It looked like rashness or over-ambition, but has proved to be the highest prudence.

The first and obvious action was to change the name, so as to avoid personal and sectarian interests; and, by a pro-

* Appendix A.

digious stride, Eliot Seminary grew at one step into WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,— a name suggested by the accident of our charter being signed on the 22d of February, and by our organization on the same day of the ensuing year. It was also appropriate as indicating the unsectarian and unpolitical, but yet the American and Christian, basis on which we had determined to build.

The general result of the nine-years' work, without troubling you with details, is as follows: A practical or industrial department, which we call the Polytechnic Institute. It has a reading-room, and library of seven thousand volumes, for mechanics and apprentices; its evening schools and scientific lectures, and all the various plans and arrangements which can promote the improvement and education of the industrial classes.

A female department, called "Mary Institute" (a name suggestive of home virtues), with a hundred and twenty scholars, in a convenient building erected for the purpose and admirably located, and with a corps of teachers nowhere to be excelled. It is an excellent school, a daily benediction to the community, but needing additional endowment to secure its highest usefulness. It is under the University charter and control, but has no immediate educational connection with the University proper, except in the partial privilege of its lectures, and in the important services of its professors whenever required.

An Academic or Preparatory Department; called Academic, because, at the time when established, we did not know whether a college would ever follow. It corresponds with the Boston Latin School or Exeter Academy; and we are striving to make it as good, in all the work of preparatory education. It includes a "commercial" class, in which the classical languages are not studied.

The Scientific and Collegiate Departments are established

with a curriculum of study not materially different from that of Cambridge, but with the addition of the modern languages; and we hope soon to add two years of a post-graduate or properly university course. In the Preparatory and College Departments, there are now not quite two hundred students. The standard of study is as high, and the system of instruction as thorough, as anywhere in the United States; and our professors are men who stand upon equal ground with those in the older colleges. There is room for indefinite improvement and enlargement; but it is something to have a right theory of action, and a true ideal.

You will observe that our Western University has three leading and characteristic peculiarities. *First*, It is entirely, and, so far as human arrangement can secure it, permanently, free from sectarian and political control.

Secondly, It extends to womanhood the same educational advantages, so far as practicable, as are acknowledged to be requisite to make manhood strong.

Thirdly, It plants itself upon the broad foundation of practical and social life, with belief that the interchangeable relations thus established between men of the highest culture and men of practical skill, between the thinking head and the working hand, will do them both good.*

To these I may add, that we dispense with the "dormitory" system usual in colleges, and thereby avoid a large part of the annoyances and demoralizing influences of college life.

Do not, however, be deceived by words. A university upon paper may be a very small affair in fact; and so, in some respects, it is, and for a long time will be, with us, in comparison with the old institutions. We have, for example, as yet no College Library, and are compelled to send our

* Appendix B.

students to the Mercantile Library, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. We have almost no philosophical apparatus; although we have an excellent chemical laboratory well furnished, and an educational observatory, with a good telescope and other needful instruments. Our professors are learned and accomplished men: but we have not more than half enough of them; and those whom we have are overworked, and, I am sorry to say, underpaid. We are also obliged to depend partly upon gratuitous labor, which in such cases is never the best; and, for several years past, I have myself occupied the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy and cognate studies,—a laborious duty, from which I am most anxious to be relieved. Worst of all, the college classes are small, and must be so for many years to come. Perhaps an average of ten graduates is all we should promise ourselves for some years; for we have adopted a rule to give degrees to no one, except on examination, which causes a great many to drop off midway in their career. Our hope of success is not in quantity, but quality. There are enough second-rate colleges, which ought to be called academies or high-schools, already; and we do not mean to make one more. To establish a proper standard of classical and scientific culture is our great aim, in part already attained; and we would rather graduate one good scholar annually than a hundred poor ones. It would also be a greater work; for the hundred are soon lost in the crowd, the one is the teacher and renovator of society.

With all these admissions of weakness, we are now educating three hundred pupils; nearly all of them those who will occupy the prominent places in the community. Fifty of the whole number are educated without pecuniary returns. The scholars in the Polytechnic Evening Schools, at one time numbering four hundred, are all taught gratuitously. Our aim is to give the best education at the lowest

possible price, and thus to obtain a controlling and elevating influence upon the educational interests of the West.

The financial condition of the University, in its various departments, is reasonably good, and affords a basis for successful action in the future.

The College buildings and laboratory, with the ground on which they stand, cost us seventy-nine thousand dollars. They are adequate to the proper care of three hundred pupils.

The Female Seminary cost, for building and lot, fifty thousand dollars, and is now worth more.

We have unimproved land in the city limits, worth, at present valuation, eighty-five thousand dollars. It has been given to us from time to time, and will eventually be of considerable value.

There is also a small endowment-fund of seventy-five thousand dollars, yielding six thousand per annum.

The Polytechnic Institute, though an important and vital part of the whole enterprise, has never been permitted to embarrass the rest, and is now in secure condition. The edifice in progress of erection is in the central part of the city; built of stone, a hundred and five by a hundred and twenty-seven feet on the ground, and five stories high, with a basement for machinery and steam-power. Ample funds are already provided for its completion, which will require ten or twelve months: and the total outlay will not fall short of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; a large sum, but we wish to make it a representative building of the conjoined industrial and educational interests. It is also constructed to yield a revenue, from stores and lecture-rooms, probably of four or five per cent on the whole investment; which will partially sustain the Institute in its legitimate operations.

The nine years in which this progress has been made

have been, for the great part, years of difficulty and embarrassment. The first two years, 1855 and 1856, were prosperous; but 1857 was a year of financial crisis in St. Louis, and only by the utmost exertion did we stem the adverse tide. Things were beginning to look better in 1858 and 1859, when the muttering thunder of Rebellion, at first mistaken for the noise of a popular tumult, began to be heard. The real conflict in St. Louis commenced a full year before you felt it in New England, or believed that it would come. Social animosities became very bitter, and all public enterprises felt the malign influence. Then followed the three years of Rebellion and civil war, shaking our State and city to their foundations, and threatening the ruin of all.

Such are not the nine years which one would have chosen for philanthropic schemes; and failure in them would have been no disgrace. That we have not failed, but regularly advanced, is due to the great exertions and personal sacrifices of a few men. Obstacles have been converted into helps, difficulties into encouragements, by the redoubled energy which they have called forth.

In the year preceding the war, the climax of difficulty was reached. It seemed as if our hold on the community was failing, and a strong partisan opposition was growing up against every thing which had a New-England stamp. For a time, I almost questioned whether we could ride out the storm; but the Directors held a meeting, looked the whole thing in the face, and authorized the President to raise an endowment of a hundred thousand dollars, and twenty-five thousand to complete the College Building. In two months' time, by great exertion and self-sacrifice, this was done; a part of the endowment, however, being in real estate. The effort secured our continued existence; and, with greatly reduced numbers, we were enabled to go on.

I think we were nearer death then than we shall ever again be.

In the present year, two months ago, the Polytechnic Institute had come to a stand. The building was one-third finished, and had been standing still for two or more years. Meanwhile prices of material and labor had advanced, and the estimates had to be nearly doubled. It looked like a defeated plan; and a severe blow would thus have been given to our whole Institution. An informal meeting was therefore held on the 11th of last March, the result of which has been that seventy thousand dollars have been subscribed and secured to be paid in progress of the building, and on demand; making that department of our Institution virtually an accomplished fact. It is by having succeeded in this that we have now felt encouraged to undertake the completion of the whole work.

The total amount contributed thus far in the establishment and support of Washington University, as shown by our books, is four hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars. Of this, seventy-five thousand dollars, endowment-fund, is yielding a revenue. The unimproved real estate cannot be productive for a great many years to come. A large amount has been used for the buildings, and lots on which they stand; but nothing has been done extravagantly. There must be such a basis for every institution. It is the foundation, without which growth is impossible. I am able to say that not a dollar has been squandered or lost; and our property in actual possession is now worth the total sum above expressed, free from all encumbrance or debt.

Four-fifths of all received has come from my own congregation; being, for seven years, an annual average of fifty thousand dollars,—a good educational return from the seed sown thirty years ago. Nor need this large proportion surprise you. Our Institution is strictly unsectarian, and

is so organized that it cannot be converted into sectarian uses. This is universally recognized by those who send the scholars. But, in any community, the number who will take hold of unsectarian work is small; and, in this instance, the fact of our having begun the enterprise naturally leaves the burden of it upon us. I commend it to you, however, on no other basis. In all its parts, in all its principles, in all its development, it is and will be unsectarian. Do not give a dollar to it on any other expectation. So far as sound learning, liberal culture, impartial study, and the intercourse with men who can impart these, may contribute to build up our ideas of Christian truth, and no further, have we as a Church any thing to gain; but, while this is true, it is none the less true, that the labor must chiefly devolve upon those who began it. Men of large mind and unsectarian thought in all the churches are working with us; but we must principally depend upon ourselves.

And again: the whole number in any community who are willing to give liberally to such enterprises is small. Even in Boston, it is not very great; but in a new community like St. Louis, where the first necessity is to create a demand for advanced education, the number of donors will be proportionally less. Accordingly, I find that eleven individuals have given three hundred thousand dollars. Of these, only two or three are what would here be called rich men. Several of them have given from fifteen to thirty per cent of all they are worth; and one at least has given sixty per cent, and has recently expressed his willingness to give one-half of the remainder, if the work requires it. It is this earnest resolution of a few men, and not the numbers or the wealth of the donors, to which our progress thus far is due.

Most earnestly do I invite your co-operation with us. It would not require many donors, even on a smaller scale of

munificence, to place us in a position of impregnable strength ; and let me assure you that the enterprise is almost as impersonal to us as it would be to you. Our University motto is, *Non nobis solum* (" Not for ourselves alone ") ; and our motive has been, as purely as yours would be, the desire of doing good. The names of donors, with amounts given, have never been made public in St. Louis, and are known to very few. The list has never been read or presented at any meeting of the Directors themselves, and is not at all accurately known to any of them, except the Treasurer and myself. The gentleman who gave the lot on which the Polytechnic Institute stands bought it for thirty-seven thousand dollars, and had it conveyed directly to the University ; so that his name does not appear at all. Pardon me for alluding to such things. I know that it is a violation of good taste ; but I am speaking to friends. My object is to interest you in a great work which we are finding beyond our unaided strength ; and I know of no way to succeed but by telling the truth exactly as it is.

My appealing to you at all is solely at my own suggestion, not by the advice of friends at home. At first, they opposed it ; for we have felt pride in doing the whole work ourselves. But when the absolute necessity came of raising additional means, not only for employing new professors, but to keep those we have,—money depreciating in value, and the rate of interest declining more and more,—it seemed to me unreasonable and unwise to ask another two hundred thousand dollars from the same men who have already done so much.

And yet let me frankly say, that what we shall do will be increased, not diminished, by whatever assistance we receive. If I could obtain here the full amount just named for endowment, I pledge myself to gain among ourselves an

equal additional amount in course of the next two years, so as to accomplish the whole work in the most thorough manner. The encouragement thus given would double our own zeal. If I fail here, I return with great discouragement. Our progress will be slow and labored; but, nevertheless, we shall not abandon the enterprise.

The cost of advanced education, which is the characteristic work of a university, is far greater than commonly supposed. The endowment of Columbia College, New York, is one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. That of Harvard is only a little less, independently of its college property; and its annual income is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is not enough. Under the most favorable circumstances, we shall have to continue our average rate of giving, ourselves, for many years to come, and still look for the gradual accretions which time will bring.

I know how incessant are the demands. It seems as if there were no end of them. "That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker; each minute teems a new one." It is so here, and it is so with us. This spring, the citizens of St. Louis will have raised among themselves, in three months, nearly two hundred thousand dollars for sanitary uses, independently of all other demands. We are living at an extraordinary epoch, which justifies and requires extraordinary action. No sacrifice can be too great, no generosity too large, for the exigencies of the time. A new day is dawning upon us, after how dark a night! new and glorious hopes, after how great despondency! It is the hope of a true national existence. It is the day-dawning of a real Republic, in which slavery and secession, the twin treasons, will be equally impossible. If we were required to give up every thing in a reconstruction like this, the purchase would be cheap. Are not our sons and brothers giving their lives

for it? At such a crisis, it is competent for us to ask, "In what direction and for what special uses shall we consecrate property and life so as to serve our country best?" but not, "How shall we best keep them for ourselves?" "Neither said any of them that aught of the things he possessed was his own," might well be our rule.

Cast your mind backward to three years ago, and see what you would have given to feel as we all feel now. It is a glorious thing that we have a Missouri to work for! She was nearly gone, snatched like a brand from the burning, an empire in herself.

"Strengthen the things that remain." That was the text of a sermon preached in Roxbury three years since. A good earnest, strong-hearted sermon it was; but to prove what? That, if the country should break to pieces, New England would still be a great nation, with life in itself; and so it would, and I thank God for that. But how much better is it, infinitely better, to be an integral part, living members of this great Republic, the United States of America! Such is our hope now. For this we are working, all for each, and each for all; "and whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; and one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." It is no time to count the cost. We must simply do all we can; and, as our day is, so shall our strength be.

But we must work while it is day, or the night may come in which we cannot work. It is no time for waiting, for hesitation. No good cause should be left to languish. If so left, in times like these, the best enterprise will quickly die; or we ourselves may die, and unfinished work dies with the worker. Almost finished, almost persuaded, almost saved! We must change the almost to quite, and give no rest to our souls until the work is done.

The enterprise in which we ask aid is not merely of local

interest: if it had been, I should not have come here now. The Mississippi Valley is the central region of the Union; and Missouri is the centre of it. Whatever tends to the moral elevation of that great district is for the general good. It is rapidly gaining the strength which is so excellent for the giant to possess; and, we trust, will never be disposed to use it like a giant. But means must be employed, if we would secure the end. In the time of war, we must prepare for peace. No more important work can present itself to the Christian patriot, and no time should be lost in doing it. Surely there must be those, even before the strife and conflict cease, who will regard these ultimate interests wisely. Unless they are secured, the whole object of the war itself will be lost. A true social reconstruction of society is what we need, and religion and education must be the agencies employed in its accomplishment.

For more than forty years, Missouri has been the battle-ground of Slavery and Freedom. It was there that the first fatal compromise was made, and afterwards its equally fatal repeal. By its convention, the first ordinance of emancipation was passed; which, with all its imperfections, was the death of slavery, and made the soil free,—the first instance in all history of a people *divesting themselves* of the slave-power, which everywhere else has required emperors or parliaments or presidential proclamations for its overthrow.

Does not Missouri deserve well of the whole country? and is it so utterly unreasonable in us, who have striven to hold her, and are striving to prepare her and the region about for the rightful use of the influence they are destined to exert,—is it untimely for us to ask your aid? It may seem like a large amount, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for increased endowment. But less will not do; and somehow or other, and somewhere, I must find it.

Do not measure our work by its present insignificance. “The house that is building is not like the house that is built.” The seed sown is good, in good soil, with good and improving atmosphere, by the side of the Father of Waters ; and the cultivators to whom its care is intrusted are faithful. With continued cultivation and enlarged means of culture, it will grow to become a great tree ; and its fruit shall contribute to the healing of the nation.

A P P E N D I X.

A.

ORIGINAL CHARTER.

An Act to incorporate the Eliot Seminary.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:—

SECT. 1.—James Smith, John How, Hudson E. Bridge, Wayman Crow (with thirteen others), and their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Eliot Seminary;" and by that name shall have perpetual succession, and be capable of taking and holding, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and of conveying, leasing, or otherwise disposing of, any estate, real, personal, or mixed, annuities, endowments, franchise, and other hereditaments, which may conduce to the support of said Seminary, or to the promotion of its objects. All property of said Corporation shall be exempt from taxation; and the *sixth, seventh, and eighteenth* sections of the first article of the act concerning corporations, approved March 19, 1845, shall not apply to this Corporation.

SECT. 2.—The management of the affairs of this Corporation shall be vested in a Board of seventeen Directors. The persons herein named shall constitute the first Board of Directors. Vacancies occurring in the Board by resignation, death, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Board.

SECT. 3.—The Board of Directors may prescribe the course of instruction in said Seminary, and organize the Institution under such regulations, and provide in such way, as they may deem proper for the appointment of its professors, teachers, and other officers; and may make such by-laws and rules as they may deem necessary for the management of the Institution.

SECT. 4.—This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 22, 1854.

The present Board of Directors is composed of the following persons: John How, Wayman Crow, John M. Krum, John O'Fallon, James Smith, Seth A. Ranlett, Charles A. Pope, Thomas T. Gantt, George Partridge, James H. Lucas, Hudson E.

Bridge, Henry Hitchcock, James E. Yeatman, Samuel Treat; and William G. Eliot, President. Vacancies, as they occur, are filled without reference to any thing except willingness and ability to work.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER.

Upon application of the Directors, the following amendment to the charter was obtained, in 1857:—

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Eliot Seminary."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri as follows:—

SECT. 1.—The name of the Corporation now known as the "Eliot Seminary" shall henceforth be "Washington University;" by which name the said Corporation shall have, hold, and enjoy all the property, rights, franchise and endowments, immunities and privileges, conferred upon and belonging to the "Eliot Seminary."

SECT. 2.—No instruction either sectarian in religion, or party in politics, shall be allowed in any department of said University; and no sectarian or party test shall be allowed in the election of professors, teachers, or other officers of said University, or in the admission of scholars thereto, or for any purpose whatever.

SECT. 3.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of said University, upon being informed of any violation of the second section of this act, forthwith to institute an inquiry into the charge or charges that may be preferred, in respect thereof, by any credible person, in writing, against any officer of said University; and, if it shall appear that any officer of said University has violated the said second section of this act, the Board of Directors shall forthwith remove such person so offending from any office which he may then fill in any department of said University; and such person so removed shall be for ever thereafter ineligible to any office in said University.

SECT. 4.—In case the Board of Directors, upon being notified in writing, by any credible person, of a violation of the second section of this act, shall refuse or neglect to investigate the charge hereupon preferred against any officer of said University, it shall be competent for the St. Louis Circuit Court or the St. Louis Court of Common Pleas to compel the Board of Directors, by mandamus, to perform their duty in investigating such charge, and to show their performance of such duty to the satisfaction of the Court having cognizance of the matter; and all proceedings under this section shall be summary, and conducted to a conclusion with as little delay as possible; and the power hereby given to said Courts may be exercised by the Judge of either of said tribunals in vacation.

EXTRACT FROM CATALOGUE OF 1858.

The present members of the Corporation have no sectarian purpose to serve. They earnestly desire that the University should attain a high moral and religious character as a Christian Institution in a Christian republic ; but they equally desire that the narrow principles of sectarianism and party-spirit may never be allowed to enter. They have undertaken to establish, upon a broad American foundation, an Institution of learning, practical science, and art ; and, under the blessing of God, nothing shall divert them from their purpose.

On the 22d of April, 1857, the formal inauguration of Washington University took place, by appropriate exercises, at Academic Hall, and by an oration delivered by Hon. Edward Everett in the Mercantile-Library Hall. The Scientific Department was organized at that time. The Collegiate Department was organized in 1859 ; and the first senior class was graduated in June, 1862.

The amount of funds needed for the establishment and proper endowment of a university is far greater than would be at first supposed. To secure the best talent, competent salaries must be paid ; and the best facilities of education, in apparatus, library, buildings, &c., must also be supplied. At the same time, the rates of tuition must be kept down, so as to open the institution to as large a number as possible, and free scholarships endowed for the benefit of deserving pupils who are in indigent circumstances. For these purposes, a half-million of dollars could be immediately and advantageously used, without extravagance ; and the attention of liberal and wealthy men is earnestly called to the subject. The time has come for the West to found its own institutions, to educate its own children. St. Louis is to be the metropolitan city of the West ; and there is no good reason why there should not be established here a University of the highest class, with advantages of education equal to those offered in the best institutions of America or Europe. Time is requisite, undoubtedly : but, with sufficient funds, the usual work of many years may be accomplished in one ; and those who begin the work may have the satisfaction of seeing it accomplished. With this hope, and to

show the principles on which specific endowments are invited, the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the Constitution are here inserted: —

ART. 5. — *Endowment of Professorships.* — Any person may endow, in whole or in part, a specified professorship in the said University; and if, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, said endowment shall be sufficient for the perpetual support of said professorship, said professorship shall bear the name of its founder for ever, unless, at the time of the endowment, he shall otherwise direct.

ART. 6. — *Endowment of Departments.* — Any person may found, by an adequate endowment, a specific department in said University, provided the plan of its organization and its purposes are approved by the Board of Directors; and if said endowment shall, in the opinion of said Board, be sufficient for the perpetual support of said department, it shall bear the name of the founder thereof for ever, unless he shall otherwise direct at the time of endowing the same.

ART. 7. — *Specific Funds.* — All funds and property, of whatsoever nature or description, contributed to the endowment or founding of a professorship or department, shall for ever be faithfully applied to the specific purpose for which contributed, and to no other object whatsoever, without the written consent of the donor or founder thereof, or of his heirs or assigns, and also the written consent of two-thirds of the Directors first had and obtained; provided, however, that said funds and property in this article named shall never be diverted from the purposes of said University.

B.

In further illustration of these views, an extract from the “Appeal of the Polytechnic Institute to the Public” is here appended: —

“It seems to us that the time has come when a broader and more liberal view of the educational wants of our age and country should be taken; when mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, miners, farmers, boatmen, in a word, when all who are in anywise associated with material and industrial pursuits, should insist upon having for themselves all the facilities necessary to a thorough training at least in those natural sciences and kindred studies, on the full knowledge and right application of which the success of their daily enterprise so largely depends. Every person in the workshops of our city is constantly using, in his department of labor, some mathematical, philosophical, or scientific principle, the mastery of which would save him from much useless experimenting, and from the loss both of time and valuable materials.

If we could estimate, with mathematical precision, the value of the raw material and labor uselessly expended each day, the loss of which would have been avoided had the workman possessed a fair knowledge of the scientific and philosophical principles involved, it would be found that at least one-third of the whole is actually wasted. Yet many workmen possess a large fund of knowledge, acquired by toilsome and expensive experiments in the workshops, particularly with reference to the special processes of their respective arts, which remain unknown to the scientific world; and in the daily labor of their employees, or of those under their management, they are among the best, and, in most cases, the only teachers large numbers of their fellow-workmen ever have. In the libraries and laboratories and universities of the country, on the other hand, are garnered up untold treasures of facts and principles, which, if drawn out of their comparatively hidden recesses, and diffused through the workshops and along the busy avenues of trade, made to come into constant and immediate contact with operative industry, would give an unimagined impulse to all the useful arts, and rapidly advance the nation in its material, intellectual, and moral power and prosperity. It is no new complaint, that science, in the hands of its devotees, rests too much in the region of abstract truth and speculation, instead of being closely wedded to productive industry; that whilst the latter is daily testing the accuracy of the former, and applying its truths to practical ends, it has not hitherto been deemed sufficiently important that those to whom the application is intrusted should be perfectly trained therefor by a fitting study of the natural laws and physical agencies and mechanical principles with which they are constantly dealing. And it is equally to be regretted that the devotee of science, in exploring the secrets of the universe, does not deem it necessary to descend from the abstract investigations to superintend or even observe the daily workings of his scientific discoveries in the various departments of physical labor. To no inconsiderable extent, this has been owing to the false and imperfect views of a liberal education which have obtained in the learned world, and especially in the higher educational institutions, — our colleges and universities. Most of the latter were founded on the partially obsolete models of Cambridge and Oxford in England, and the merely classical and scholastic colleges on the European continent. Whilst polytechnic and mining and agricultural schools have sprung up in England, France, and Germany, to meet the wants of our utilitarian age, but little has been done in this country to meet the still larger and more pressing want here. Our free-school system has given us many advantages, the fruits of which are to be seen, not only in the Patent Office, but wherever labor-saving machinery is employed. Still only a small step has been taken in the right direction. Education does not stop with the schoolroom. Essential as are school discipline and training, it is obvious that by far the largest portion of useful knowledge distributed through society was acquired after the school-days had terminated. Hence the need that school education should receive a practical direction, and be largely extended, and that the fruits of his mature experience should not be confined to the individual possessor. Highly educated labor is needed alike on the farms of our country, in its mines, along its avenues of trade, in

its workshops, at the counter, and in the public marts. In modern society, the mechanics, manufacturers, farmers, merchants, miners,—those who move the wheels of national industry, and give to individual and associated enterprise its warmth and healthy activity,—ought to be the educated classes; learned not so much, it may be, in mere scholastic or literary studies, as in all that pertains scientifically and practically to their respective departments of industry. It is true, this requires an extended range of thought and study, for all of the sciences are near of kin to each other; but who should be so familiar with the laws of matter as he whose daily task it is to handle and adapt it, in all its varied and changing forms, to answer the never-ceasing wants of the age? We do not decry or underrate classical or literary acquirements, or any branch of learning; nor do we deny to the so-called learned professions their just claims: we merely assert for the workshops and industrial pursuits their right to a corresponding degree of intellectual culture, appropriately directed to their departments or calling in life.

“A moment’s reflection upon the present and prospective condition of St. Louis will justify our views. Situated in the midst of the great Mississippi Valley, the richest agricultural and mineral region on the globe; with navigable rivers extending in every direction, and bearing even now a commerce far larger than the whole foreign trade of the Union; with railroads commenced, tending to and stretching from her, wherever her multiplying necessities demand; with the richest deposits of coal, iron, lead, and copper almost at her very doors,—who can state in too extravagant terms her future destiny in commerce and manufactures, if her citizens are true to themselves? If, then, her material advantages are so vast, and promise so brilliant a future; if she is to become, as is hoped, the principal workshop of this great Valley,—is it not obvious that we have no time to lose in fitting for their task those upon whose knowledge, energy, and skill her greatness and prosperity are to depend?

“It is but recently that our practical miners learned, that, through a lack of a little scientific knowledge, they had been laboring for years to destroy, as useless, a large portion of the most valuable products of their mining operations. So, in our workshops, men often toil for months, and it may be years, in random experiments to detect some better or less expensive mode of manufacturing a desired fabric, when the knowledge of a few simple truths in mechanics or chemistry would have taught them that all of their misdirected efforts must end in disappointment, whilst an easy or cheap remedy or agent was waiting at their hands ready for use. If the coming generations of St. Louis mechanics and manufacturers, and business-men in all pursuits, are thoroughly educated for their respective callings, our city will add to its material such superior educational advantages as will enable her far to outstrip her many rivals. If all workmen, from the proprietor and foreman to the youngest apprentice, combined with his manual skill and dexterity a thorough knowledge of the mechanical laws, and of the properties, both mechanical and chemical, of the various substances on which he works; knew how to avail himself, to the greatest advantage, of every principle, property, and agency in Nature; in short, if science and art should unite and work together,

and through the same person, — who could place a limit to the progress of either, to their expansion and growth, under such never-ceasing action and re-action on each other? And what as yet unimagined and wonderful discoveries in science, and productions of inventive genius, might not flow therefrom? The boundary-line between the discovered and undiscovered is at our feet always; and one stride, properly taken, may pass us safely over. And who would be so likely to take that stride as he whose mind is thoroughly trained in all departments of scientific inquiry, and whose manual skill has been acquired by a life-long employment among those very substances and agencies out of which the unknown and hidden truth is to be dragged to light?

"The amount of knowledge already in our workshops was obtained generally after long, tedious, and expensive experimenting, and is too often imparted to workmen by a like slow process. Hence the importance of a frequent interchange of information among the workmen themselves, as well as between the workmen and the learned in science. Ample facilities for such an interchange of thought ought to exist in every city; and it is one of the principal objects of the Institute to furnish them to St. Louis. It is thus each can become both a teacher and a pupil, alternately imparting and receiving the most useful hints and practical information. Their ability thus to teach, and their need to be thus instructed, none know better than themselves. The process is going on daily in every establishment where several men are employed. The sum of sound knowledge distributed through the workshops has never been properly appreciated, and never will be until the workmen meet, and interchange views with each other. Each has much to teach, and much to learn; and the same may be said of every other useful citizen. By freely associating with each other in a common library, and reading and conversation room, and occasionally listening to an able lecture on some one of the sciences or useful arts; by having at their command the best treatises on the subject they wish to consider, and ample means of testing the accuracy and utility of their observations; by comparing the results of their experience and experiments; by an examination of the best models, and the use of proper philosophical apparatus in pushing their investigation, — they will not only stimulate research among themselves, but give to each the benefit of the combined researches of all; and hereafter it may be thought proper to secure for the Institute, in furtherance of its general design, the services of some one thoroughly qualified therefor, whose duty it shall be to answer the inquiries that may come from the workshops of the city, to explain the principles involved, test the quality of materials used, analyze them when required, and subject to scientific examination and experiment every new and doubtful process in art.

"The field of action proposed by the Institute has been but slightly explored. It is the field of American industry, left hitherto, for the most part, without the aid which science should furnish, or that associated effort could give. The so-called learned professions have not only whole libraries written upon their respective pursuits, or departments of thought and research, but frequent gatherings, at which each contributes to the common stock the fruits

of his severe studies, observations, and experience. Thus they have continued to advance with rapid strides, placing under contribution all the intellectual powers of each member of the profession; laying hold of, and appropriating to their own use, all the treasures of science, philosophy, letters, and art. A similar mode of progress should be adopted by those engaged in industrial pursuits. In addition to the many books written already upon the useful arts, there are numberless unwritten volumes scattered through the workshops, as yet unknown to bookwrights, and unrevealed to the popular lecturer. Those scattered treasures of knowledge can be discovered, accumulated, and made to yield a large product daily, to answer often, in the various workshops and manufactories of the city, all the purposes of the best labor-saving inventions of the age.

"But enough has been said to unfold the main and leading design of the Institute. It addresses itself to every citizen in the community, but with especial force to those who are actively engaged, either as capitalists or workmen, as employers or employed, in the industrial arts of St. Louis. Every such person should become a member, and contribute by his energy, zeal, information, and experience, to push forward the enterprise with vigor, to enable it as soon as possible to attain the proportions and accomplish the purposes contemplated by its organization. Its success thus far has been great, although public attention has scarcely been directed to it. With proper co-operation on the part of those who are seldom found to hesitate when a good work is to be done, the Institute cannot fail, in the course of a few years, to become all that its patrons fondly expect of it."

